

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

NO. 8.

## LEGAL.

**W. A. MACDONALD.**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
Charleston, etc. MANITOBA.  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**DAILY A. C. DOWELL.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.  
T. M. H. DOWELL, G. H. C. DOWELL.

**C. A. DURAND.**  
Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**RUSSELL & COOPER,**  
Attorneys,  
Solicitors, Notary's Public etc.  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**SIFTON & SIFTON,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**CITY HOTEL,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**STAR AND GAITHER HOTEL.**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**LANGHAM HOTEL,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**T. B. MURDOCK,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**WINE SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANT**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

**THE PALACE RESTAURANT,**  
Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
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Office: Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
City Hotel, Brandon.

## DENTAL.

**J. BARKER VOSBURGH,**  
(Late of Montreal.)  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Office and Residence, Corner Rosser Ave. and 6th  
Street, Brandon, over H. Meredith & Co's store.  
Aug 30th

**E. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST,  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office: Over T. E. Atkinson's store, Mole-  
worth Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

**DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
L. R. C. P. E. D. B. U. R. C. S. C. L. A. N. D.  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. MacDonald's law office.

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,**  
(M. D. M. M. C. P. S. S. Q. S. C. E.)  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence: Corner Rosser Ave. and  
6th Street, over old post office.  
BRANDON.

**DR. J. McDIARMID,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Honorary graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.  
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.  
Office and Residence: Over Atkinson's store, Cor  
Rosser Ave., and 6th Street, Brandon.

**W. J. GRAHAM, M. D.**  
L. R. C. P. S. E. C. P. S.  
Graduate Victoria University, Licentiate Royal  
College Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Mem-  
ber College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Mem-  
ber College Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba.  
Late Physician St. Catharines, Ont., General  
and Marine Hospital.

Office over Coombs & Stewart's,  
BRANDON.

**G. H. MUNROE,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.  
6th Street, Brandon.  
Aug 30

**R. P. MULLIGAN,**  
Wholesale  
Wine and Spirit Merchant,  
6th Street, between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
Brandon, Manitoba.  
Aug 30th

**ALEX. MCINTYRE,**  
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
8th St., between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
Brandon, Man.  
James McKivora, Manager.  
(Good selection of cigars always on hand.)  
Aug 30th

**KIRCHHOFFER & HOWARD.**  
Law Office: Cor. 12th Street and Rosser Avenue,  
Brandon, and Plum Creek, Souris.  
Money to Loan at 8 per cent.  
Patents procured. Insurance effected.

**FRED. TORRANCE,**  
B. A. (McGill); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.  
Aug 30th

**THE PALACE RESTAURANT.**  
Moleworth Block, Rosser Avenue,  
Is now fitted up in the most excellent style, for  
the accommodation of guests. Every attention  
paid to convenience. First class meals at all  
hours, and charges reasonable.  
M. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

**SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF CANADA,  
The only Company issuing purely "Unconditional"  
Policies.  
A. L. ANDERSON, General Agent.  
Aug 30th BRANDON.

**POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.  
Aug 30th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

**ARTHUR J. TIMWELL & CO.,**  
Successors to  
McCormick & Timwell,  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
Building Surveyors and Contractors,  
Moleworth's Block, Rosser Ave., - Brandon.  
CHURCHES, BRIDGES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,  
HYDRAULIC, GAS, AND SANITARY WORKS GENERALLY.  
P. O. Box 55. Aug 30th

**MARRIAGE LICENCES.**  
**JOHN C. TODD,**  
ISSUER,  
Rosser Ave. between 4th and 7th Streets.  
Aug 30th

**A. GRANT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Tailor to the nobility. Perfect fit guaranteed.  
Opp. Rosser Avenue between 6th and 7th Streets.  
BRANDON.

## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday, it time for the  
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news.  
Subscription, \$2.00 per year in advance.

MAIL, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,  
BRANDON.

**SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:**  
Pitman's Phonography by Mail.  
W. G. KNIGHT, Owl Lake, Manitoba.

## The CLUB STABLE

The above splendid building is now open as a  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most conven-  
iently situated between Rosser and Princess  
Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon City  
East Hotel, every kind of H. R. New Buggies  
Buggy Hires, etc., always on hand and for Sale  
Horses and Oxen bought and sold on commission.  
Office of the SOURIS PLUM CREEK STAGE.

Passengers booked through to the Turtle Moun-  
tains at lowest rates. Freightage done to all  
parts of the country.  
JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.  
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
MARBLE WORKS

**S. RAYMER & CO.,**  
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.  
On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-  
nished on application.  
All stones set up within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.  
First-Class Work guaranteed.  
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-  
felt's Shoe Store.  
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

## T. LEE &amp; CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds  
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

## SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS.  
Oxen and Horses' Outfit  
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.  
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

## HELLYAR BROS.

FIRE, LIFE  
AND MARINE  
INSURANCE AGENTS.

## CUSTOMS BROKERS,

MONEY TO LOAN on homesteads and all good  
farm and improved city property.  
OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,  
Near 6th Street.

## IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.  
Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.  
SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg  
and Brandon.

## BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.  
Transacts a general banking business.  
Bills of exchange purchased.  
Monies transferred to points in Canada by  
draft or telegraph.  
Collections payable at outside points re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
Deposits received at current rates of in-  
terest.

Correspondents for  
Bank of Montreal.  
Bank of British North America.  
Bank of Toronto.  
Dominion Bank.  
Bank of Hamilton.  
Quebec Bank.  
Standard Bank of Canada.

**A. JUKES, Manager**

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

## SEVENTEENTH MEETING.

October 16th, 1883.

The Council met at the city hall,  
Brandon.

The Warden in the chair.  
Present, Messrs. Kinley, Dobson,  
Low, Gustin, Sargent and Berry.

The minutes of the previous meet-  
ing were read and adopted.

Communications were read from J.  
B. Stewart, secretary-treasurer Grand  
Valley school district, re amount to  
be levied for school purposes.

From Joseph Wells, secretary-  
treasurer Sourisburg school district  
residing their order for the Council  
to collect for school purposes.

From R. B. Hethrington, secretary-  
treasurer of Elton school district re  
amount to be levied for school pur-  
poses.

From W. J. Sargent, enclosing bill  
in connection with the loss in delay  
in his contract with the Little Saska-  
tchewan bridge.

From A. Jukes, manager Imperial  
Bank, re application for a credit.

From J. B. Somerset, superintendent  
of Education, re matter of an ap-  
peal in the arrangement of the Clinton  
and Chater school districts.

From William Harvie and Douglas  
Ayer, re statute labor.

A petition was read from Charles  
W. Howard and 225 others, praying  
for a bonus of \$140,000 to aid the  
Rapid City Central, and the proposed  
Brandon Southern R. R. Company.

Moved by Mr. Dobson, seconded by  
Mr. Kinley, that the petition be laid  
over till the evening session. Carried.

The communications of A. Jukes  
and J. B. Somerset were ordered to be  
filed.

The communication of W. J. Sargent  
contractor for the Little Saskatche-  
wan bridge was referred to the board  
of works.

The Treasurer's report was referred  
to the Finance committee.

Mr. Dobson introduced a by-law to  
appoint collectors for the year 1883.  
The by-law was read a first time.

Rule 17 of by-law No. 23 was sus-  
pended for the remainder of the ses-  
sion.

Mr. Dobson introduced by-laws to  
grant bonuses to the Rapid City Central  
and Brandon Southern R. R. Com-  
pany, and a by-law to exempt from  
taxation for ten years, a certain grain  
elevator now in course of erection in  
the Municipality.

The by-laws were read a first time  
and laid on the table.

The account of W. J. Sargent was  
referred to the Finance committee.

The tender and communication of  
D. R. Taylor for building approaches  
was referred to the Board of Works.

W. A. Macdonald, Esq., was heard  
in reference to suit, Christie vs. Scott.  
The matter was left in the hands of  
the solicitor.

Mr. Hethrington was heard in re-  
ference to an order given by Hugh  
Gillespie.

Moved by Mr. Dobson, seconded by  
Mr. Gustin, that the engineers be  
hereby instructed to furnish the  
Council's solicitors with the amounts  
expended by this Municipality in the  
construction of Milford bridge, and  
any other information he may re-  
quire. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Low, seconded by  
Mr. Dobson, that after hearing the  
report of the Warden, the Clerk is  
hereby instructed to again call the  
attention of the Provincial Govern-  
ment to the grant promised to this  
Municipality towards paying the  
cost of the principal bridges erected  
therein last year, the Municipality  
being greatly in need of the money.  
Carried.

Report was read of E. W. Low, re  
the collection of bridge timber pur-  
chased from Messrs Taylor and White.  
Report adopted.

Report was read of Finance com-  
mittee which ordered the following  
accounts to be paid:

Mail office, for printing.....\$21 30  
M. Matrice, for selecting jurors 6 40  
H. Foster, for drawing timber 25 00  
H. M. Sage, for horse hire 1 50  
D. McMillan, for repairing ice  
break on Little Saskatchewan  
bridge..... 40 00

Jas. Baker, for building bridge  
and grading between sec 2 and  
3, tp. 10, range 19 west.....135 00  
W. J. Sargent, for extras..... 72 00

Report adopted.

Mr. Sargent introduced a by-law  
No. 79, to amend by-law No. 76, to

levy rates for school purposes. The  
by-law was read a first time.

The Council of the whole on the  
second reading of by-law to grant  
bonuses to the Rapid City Central  
and Brandon Southern Railway Com-  
panies.

Messrs. Whellams and Sifton were  
heard regarding the by-law.

The committee rose and reported  
to sit again at 10 o'clock a. m.

Moved by Mr. Low, seconded by  
Mr. Gustin that the petition of a  
number of the ratepayers praying  
for the submission of a by-law to pro-  
vide for the granting of a bonus to  
certain railways, and the said by-law  
be referred to the solicitor to report  
on, and further that Councilors Don-  
son and Berry be, and are hereby ap-  
pointed a special committee to exam-  
ine the said petition and see if there  
are the requisite number of names  
thereon, and that all other require-  
ments of the law have been complied  
with, the said solicitor and commit-  
tee to report to this council to-mor-  
row. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sargent, seconded  
by Mr. Kinley, that the Finance com-  
mittee have power to accept bonds-  
men, and that the bonds for collec-  
torship be signed in presence of the  
clerk or solicitor, and that the col-  
lectors be notified to draw the bonds.  
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gustin, seconded by  
Mr. Low, that the work tendered for  
by Mr. Pilling be proceeded with at  
once, as the amount is small, and Mr.  
Pilling agrees to wait for his pay for  
the same until the taxes are collected.  
Carried.

Mr. Sargent gave notice that he  
would introduce a by-law to issue  
notes for the amounts due the con-  
tractors.

The council then adjourned to meet  
again at 10 o'clock a. m.

October 17th, 1883

## COUNCIL RESUMED.

W. A. Macdonald, Esq., was heard  
re by-law to grant a bonus to aid the  
Rapid City Central and the proposed  
Brandon Southern railway Companies.

Mr. Sargent introduced a by-law  
to authorize the issue of notes for the  
amounts due the contractors. The by-  
law was read a first time, and laid  
over till the next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Sargent, seconded  
by Mr. Berry, that Wm. Harvie have  
his statute labor marked paid, as he  
met with a serious accident while  
performing the same, and that Doug-  
las Ayer be credited with \$5.80 for  
timber he furnished for a bridge on  
his road beat. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Low, seconded by  
Mr. Gustin, that the Board of Works  
and Councilor Berry be, and are  
hereby authorized to invite tenders  
and let contracts for the construction  
of earth approaches to bridges over  
Elton and Stoney Creeks, built by  
the last council, and also that the  
said committee be authorized to in-  
vite tenders, and let contracts for the  
necessary repairs to the bridge over  
Willow Creek, south of Chater, pro-  
vided the cost of the same does not  
exceed two hundred dollars, the con-  
tractor to use what timber he can out  
of that belonging to this Council.  
Carried.

Moved by Sargent, seconded by  
Berry, that the application for a bon-  
us of two railway companies, known  
as "The Rapid City Central," and  
"The Brandon Southern," be laid  
over until the 24th October, and that  
no further notice be taken of them, if  
there is not the amount of (\$400.00)  
four hundred dollars placed in the  
Merchants' Bank of Canada, to the  
Credit of the Municipality of Bran-  
don, before the second reading of the  
by-law be proceeded with, for to de-  
stroy the expenses of submitting the  
by-law to the ratepayers of the Mun-  
icipality of Brandon it lost, and that  
the by-law be referred to the solicitor  
of the council to make such chan-  
ges as he sees necessary, and if the  
bonus should be carried, the same,  
(\$400.00) be returned to the said  
companies. Carried.

The council then adjourned to meet  
again on Wednesday, October 24th,  
at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Smith, of the Hotel Brun-  
swick, Winnipeg, said her hotel last  
week, and levanted for the United  
States next day, leaving \$12,000 of  
unsaid bills, and taking about \$12,000  
with her.



## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

## CHAPTER II. CONTINUED.

I wrote you last from Marseilles, just as we were preparing to retire in order to be up early the following morning to take the steamer for Alexandria. I will not describe the scene when Bell tore me from bed almost by main force, and dressed me. The history of our voyage would interest you but little—not more than the portrait—which I shall not draw for you—of Mme. Punalis, the wife of the great Cairo banker, and that of her daughters, who with their wildly dishevelled hair floating down their backs, presented quite a startling appearance. It may amuse you to know that I excited a very general curiosity, and that I was the subject of universal comment. Bell soon acquainted me with the secret of the astonishing sensation which had been produced by the name of the Princess Miriam on the passenger list. It was something unique, extraordinary, almost inconceivable to see an Egyptian woman of my age—seventeen—thus promenading without a veil, without kohl or habarah, and above all, unattended by guards.

The seventh day came. As we had been anchored off the city of Alexandria since the evening before, we were all on deck, bright and early. Bell had no difficulty in waking me this time. Leaning against the railing, I contemplated the yellow shore upon which a fleet of white boats lay moored, and which was dotted here and there with clusters of palms. We advanced slowly; a number of small boats left the wharf, and came to meet us. The impatient passengers stood around us, lozenges in hand, endeavoring to distinguish their friends or relatives. It was a joyful moment for every one. Standing a little apart from the others, with a heart oppressed with sadness, I reflected that ruin was the cause of my return, and that only sorrow and misfortune were awaiting me. I did my best to restrain my tears, holding fast to Bell's arm as if to entreat the protection of the only love that was left me. A half hour passed in this way. Anxious and trembling, I thought of you. The steamer paused; the anchor was dropped. The shallows fluttered about the great vessel like a flock of graceful seagulls. Signals were exchanged. There was no one with whom I could exchange greetings; I returned to my native land a stranger. The turbaned boatmen, clad in long blue cloaks, and whose guttural voices were mingled in a strange dialect, these presented a novel sight to me; I seemed to behold them for the first time. And how can I describe the warm sunlight, the strange types of the human race, the odd costumes, the flashes of brilliant colors, the noise, the excitement? My curiosity made me forget my griefs as I eagerly watched the changing scene around me. Suddenly a large, large, richly carpeted, adorned with flags, and propelled by twelve oarsmen, attracted my attention. At its approach the other boats gave place to it. It came nearer, the oars keeping perfect time, the gay pennants floating in the breeze. In the stern a man was seated, his arms folded upon his breast, his head proudly erect; some great dignitary, no doubt. The barge reached the side of the steamer, and he ascended the stairway, at the top of which the captain received him, with uncovered head. Judge of my surprise on seeing them turn to me. When they joined us, the captain mentioned my name. Martha, this person before whom all bowed deferentially was my father. He opened his arms, I sprang into them.

My father, Martha, is elegant in appearance and still young, scarcely thirty nine. Tall, very slender, with an extremely supple figure, dark, imperious eyes, a slightly curved nose, dazzling white teeth, a pale, clear olive complexion; in short—but I need not tell you—you have already seen him—the picture of his daughter—only much handsomer.

He bowed to Bell with the pleasantest smile in the world, thanking her in fluent French for her willingness to accompany me to Egypt and continue her labors there, then he requested me to descend to my stateroom, where I would find my women awaiting me. I must not disembark or show myself in European attire. My harem life was beginning. I am quite sure no one would ever venture to oppose my father. In his manner, bearing, gesture, and voice, there is something which compels at the same time submission and respect. Without a word, I obeyed.

Some negroes had mounted guard at the door of my stateroom. I entered and found myself in the pres-

ence of two phantoms shrouded in habarah, a sort of black-silk sack, that hides head, body and hands; their eyes shone like coals of fire through two holes in the garment. Shortly after, I emerged a similar phantom, except that I wore a white habarah and an impenetrable lace veil. Bell was all in black, I laughed as I stumbled along, my movements impeded by my unaccustomed draperies, and compelled to exercise the greatest watchfulness to prevent myself from falling. I looked about in vain for my father. The Koran forbids any devout Mussulman to be seen in public with a woman. I was alone with my attendants. We took our places under a canopy, or rather under a tent, in a superb barge. A carriage was awaiting us at the landing. I entered it with Bell. My other attendants took seats opposite us. You can imagine how much all this interested me. The costume of the footmen seemed to me very charming; they wore silken vests elaborately embroidered with gold, and long floating gauze sleeves that looked like wings. A man mounted each horse; two took their places on the box, and one at each door, the shades of which had been carefully lowered by my attendants. Two more brought up the rear; a veritable cortege.

Then, my dearest, you might have witnessed a strange phenomenon. You know how often I have laughed about my title of princess; but all this pomp, these attendants, this homage, dazzled me to such a degree that I was suddenly impressed with a vastly increased sense of my own importance. Laugh at me, if you will, my friend, but I was appalled by my own grandeur; I was disconcerted, and yet I was charmed with this new and delightful role. The thought of my father transported me with joy. Already I adored him, already I loved this country which is his.

The carriage paused at the railway station. Everything was prepared for our reception. We were admitted through a private doorway; a special car had been reserved for us. The negroes locked us up in it to prevent any intrusion. Imagine an Arabian salon: divans, rugs, little tables incrustated with mother of pearl; over the windows a screen of gilded wire of wonderful tenuity. It was impossible for any one to see in from without; but any one within could easily gaze out through this diaphanous curtain. Some moments later, I saw my father. His eyes turned towards my prison house. I tried to rush out; but the grave, even horror-stricken looks of my attendants warned me that I was committing a terrible blunder—the princess was forgetting herself.

The journey seemed to me one of interminable length. At each station my jailers made their appearance, bearing fruit, flowers, and fresh water, and stood guard at our door. At Cairo there was the same escort in waiting as at Alexandria; the carriage and horses so closely resembling each other that one would have supposed they had made the journey with us.

You are doubtless waiting for me to describe Cairo. Since my departure, such a reader as yourself must have devoured everything that has ever been written on the subject. Cairo! my native city! I looked out eagerly upon it through the slats of the closed blinds. What crowds of people, what splendor of coloring, what poverty and rags, what luxury! How picturesque, how dusty, how dirty!

We left the city. The carriage entered a superb avenue of sycamores, whose branches met above our heads. The sunlight penetrated this green arch here and there, making spots of gold on the brown road; in the distance, a line of white palaces deepened, by vivid contrast, the sapphire blue of the Nile upon which the dahabiehs glided smoothly about like white winged birds. I felt reassured, confident, delighted.

Suddenly I beheld Chimilah, the house in which I was born. First, an immense gate wide open; then a large court-yard; then a second gateway. On either side, lounging on the stone benches, were a number of young negroes, who sprang up to open the gate for us. The palace is very large, with no other architectural decoration than the superbly carved gratings that cover almost all the windows. The building is only two stories high; at either end are two elegant pavilions.

The carriage stopped at the foot of the broad marble steps. My father was awaiting me there. He assisted me to alight and conducted me into the house. A dozen eunuchs were ranged on either side of the peristyle. At last, we entered a spacious salon, opening upon a broad veranda filled with plants.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## D. SCOTT &amp; SON.

FURNITURE,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

## D. SCOTT &amp; SON,

Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave.,  
BRANDON.

## G. N. GILCHRIST,

## Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

## FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

Corner Fifth Street &amp; Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

## G. N. GILCHRIST.

## WONDERFUL

## BARCAINS

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## NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

## The Leading House for Family Groceries.

## EVERYTHING FRESH

## And away down Below anything offered elsewhere.

## MANITOA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

## AND FRESH EGGS IN STOCK

## At Lowest Prices.

A Pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. Highest Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Butter, and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to the

NEW CHEAP STORE. : MILLER SELLS CHEAP  
CELEBRATED FOR GOOD TEAS.

## T. E. KELLY.



LIVERY

## SALE &amp; FEED STABLES

Big Fleet Foot Barn,  
9th St., Between Rosser Ave. & Princess Ave.

Special Attention Paid to

## BOARDING HORSES,

T. E. KELLY,  
Sept. 4  
Ninth Street, Brandon.LIVERY  
FEED  
AND SALE  
STABLE.ROSSER AVENUE,  
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.  
BRANDON, MAN.

## GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager. W. H. GREEN, Prop.



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## DUNCAN &amp; GIBSON

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale &amp; Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN  
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR  
PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Corner Rosser Avenue  
and Tenth St.

## The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the  
Province, and the bar is fully  
supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The House is admirably furnished  
throughout, and transient guests and boarders  
will find every comfort.In connection with the Hotel is a  
FIRST-CLASS

## LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

where rigs can be obtained at  
moderate prices.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

3 Billiard and Pool Tables

and the Proprietor will give his  
undivided attention to secure  
the comfort of his  
guests.

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## Choice Brandon Lot for Sale.

Lot 16 in Block 47 on 13th street, Section 23, Brandon. Price \$500. Terms, \$100 cash, balance in six payments.  
T. H. CORREGAN,  
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## THE FAVORITE

## North West Brewery

Beer, Ales and Porter.

THOS. CAIRNS, Prop.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

A. YOUNG, Agent.

Brandon District.

DAVID EDE, SAMUEL HOOPER.

EDE &amp; HOOPER,

Dealers in

Monuments, Headstones,

CEMETERY FENCING,

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AND

GRAVES.

Special Designs furnished on application.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

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Ales, Porter and Lager.

PIONEER

Boot &amp; Shoe

STORE.

Ninth Street,

between Ross Avenue and C. P. R. depot.

W. Senkbeil,

begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Brandon and surrounding district that he has now on hand a carefully selected stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising everything in his line in

Gents, Ladies, Misses

and Children's wear.

Dealing exclusively in BOOTS and SHOES

he is enabled to purchase at an advantage which allows him to offer superior goods at LOWEST CITY PRICES, and devoting his whole attention to this branch of the trade, he is confident that he

Can Guarantee Satisfaction.

to all who will favor him with a call.

CUSTOM WORK!

receives special attention. All orders, as usual, executed promptly, and by superior workmen.

NOTE ADDRESS!

Ninth Street, between Ross Avenue and C. P. R. Station.

VULCAN IRON WORKS

F. H. BRYDGES &amp; CO.

Founders,

Machinists,

Boiler Makers,

etc., etc.

Milwrights,

Blacksmiths, etc.

Now on hand 1,000 feet

of shafting all sizes.

Stock constantly kept. Large Line

of Iron, Steel, etc.

Plant located at Ross Avenue, opposite C. P. R. Station, Winnipeg.

## MONTREAL AND WESTERN LAND COMPANY'S

## Free Grant &amp; Purchase Lands

This company is now prepared to locate any number of settlers on homesteads and pre-emption, and will sell to those who wish to purchase on the most favorable terms.

## FREE GRANT LANDS.

are disposed of on exactly the same terms as if coming direct from the Government. The Company's lands are in a Direct line of a railway now under construction, and are being made as easy of access to the settler as possible. Steamers of the Northwest Navigation Company will run regularly to Strathallan and beyond.

For further particulars apply to  
MESSRS. DRUMMOND BROS. & CO.,  
or  
Dundas Block, Winnipeg

GEO. H. FISHER,  
Agent, Strathallan,  
A. I. DRUMMOND,  
Managing Director

N. E.—Intending settlers will do well to bear in mind that the above company's lands are of the best quality as well as having plenty of wood and water upon them, a good advantage over land now attainable on the line of the C. P. R., and that the outlay in reaching them will be considerably less, also that stock and lands can be had at Strathallan on favorable terms from the company.

Reserved Sections  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
Railway Lands!

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are now offering special inducements to parties desirous of purchasing

RESERVED  
Odd-Numbered Sections  
AROUND STATIONS AND  
ALONG THE MAIN LINE

With a View to Next Season's Cultivation.

For particulars apply to the Local Agents or to the undersigned,  
J. H. McTAVISH,  
Land Commissioner.

Land Department,  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,  
Winnipeg, Sept. 4, 1885.

## Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.  
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.  
President:—ANDREW ALLAN.  
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—  
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston, London, Montreal, Napawan, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Quebec, Renfrew, Stratford, St. John, Que., St. Thomas, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor.

Branches in Manitoba:—  
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Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank, London, Glasgow and London.

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Bankers in St. Paul:—The First National Bank, St. Paul.

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## BRANDON BRANCH.

C. McKEITH, Acting Manager.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed.

Discounts available to all parts of Canada and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Higher rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

## HAGYARD'S

## YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

## FREEMAN'S

## WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

## HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark colors. Oil of Castor, for growth of hair. Curative Hair. Brown of hair, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks. The Skin tighten for furrow, Liquid, for black streaks, each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Sprinkle for cracked limbs. The Medicine for obesity, for complexion pills, 25¢. Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars. Tar soap, the best for the skin, 1¢. Ross's Toilet Preparation, 1¢. All securely packed for shipment. 27, Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

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To give the public a chance to secure CHEAP LITERATURE, we now make the BEST OFFER OF THE SEASON.

To those who send us, as new Subscribers \$2.50 Cash, we will send the

## WEEKLY MAIL

—AND—

## Nor'West Farmer,

From now till the 1st of January, 1885,

And make a Present of a Book, entitled

## 'Home and Health,'

Containing 450 Pages of useful matter beside.

The Nor'West Farmer is the only Agricultural Paper in the North West, and is especially valuable to the Agriculturists of this Country.

In addition to the above, we will send the

## TORONTO WEEKLY MAIL

For 80 Cents extra, or all three publications and the Book for \$3.30.

Those of our present Subscribers who are clear on our books can take the place of New Subscribers.

To give all a chance we will accept \$1.50 as full payment for the MAIL from those who are in arrears from its commencement, and will then allow those remitting to rank as New Subscribers in this offer also.

Remittance can be made in Registered Letters, at our risk. Specimen copies of the MAIL can be seen at all Post Offices

C. CLIFFE, Editor.

## CANADIAN.

Burglars blew open the safe of Laing & Robinson, at Sheffield, Ont., and secured \$220.

The poor quality of the grain in the Kingston district has caused a large loss to the farmers.

The defalcations of Henry Mussen, the Montreal departed City Hall cashier, now reach \$3,000.

The estimated cost of the Ontario & Quebec railway, from Montreal to Toronto is \$9,000,000.

O'Connor, a brakeman from Guelph was killed on the Grand Trunk at Drayton, yesterday.

The stock of the Ontario Toy Company at London, Ont., was sold yesterday for 35¢ cents on the dollar.

A G. T. R. news boy ran away from Hamilton with \$130. He has returned \$50 and promised to pay the balance.

Steps are being taken to secure the release of Peowll Martin, of Toronto, confined in Longue Pointe Asylum as insane since Sept. 22.

Col. Butler, C. B., author of the "Great Lone Land," is en route for the Northwest in connection with the Rev. A. J. Bray's colonization scheme.

Victoria College, Cobourg, is agitated just now over the question as to whether the wearing of the conventional gown shall be compulsory on students or not.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union have resolved to negotiate with Quebec for the formation of a Dominion union, and also to petition parliament for a prohibitory law.

According to the assessors, Ottawa has a population of 27,645, and assessable property worth \$11,105,025. Civil servants have been assessed in \$750,375. The Privy Council will have to settle the legality of the assessment.

It is reported in Quebec that the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, sheriff of Montreal, will be shortly called to succeed Mr. Monseigneur as Premier of the Province, and that George Lands, Commissioner Lynch will take the vacant shrievalty.

Gustav Blumish, a man wanted for murder in New Orleans, has been hiding himself as a lady killer at Berlin, Ontario. A partly written letter to his "dear wife," gave him away, and he left for Chicago, whither a telegram has been sent for his arrest on the charge of murder. His "dear wife" is now in Berlin, Ont., summoned either by a person who wrote to her about her husband's proceedings.

Numerous marine disasters are reported on the British coast, caused by high tides and heavy gales.

Moody and Sankey are meeting with great success in Limerick.

The trial of Poole, the informer, for the Kenny murder, begins at the Dublin November Assizes. An informer is expected to give important evidence.

An Egyptian slave dealer has been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

During the one week in which all mail going through the Detroit post office to and from Canada was counted, 29,623 letters, 3,295 postal cards, 29,977 newspapers, and 4,692 packages of printed matter passed through to Canada, and 21,572 letters, 2,498 postal cards, and 10,004 packages of papers went from Canada to Detroit.

On Monday the McKees were tried for stabbing Anan Andrews and W. Nicholls in Toronto. The evidence failed to convict the prisoners of cutting and wounding and they were discharged.

At the meeting of the Women's Temperance Union, held in Ottawa on Saturday, the President, Mrs. Addie Chisholm, made an eloquent and stirring address on general temperance work, especially the work of the union.

Thieves are supposed to have taken \$10,000 from the express safe at Port Hope station. Thomas Spry, the agent, placed a satchel containing that sum in the safe and fifteen minutes after he discovered that it was gone. The safe had been unlocked and then locked.

Maria McCabe was sentenced to be hanged at Hamilton on Friday for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child. The girl had pleaded guilty, and when the judge came to pronounce sentence there was a most affecting scene in court. The spectators were in tears, and even the judge wept. The latter said that he would recommend a commutation of the sentence. A petition to the minister of justice, with this object in view, has already been put in circulation, and has received a large number of signatures. A good deal of sympathy is felt with the prisoner.



## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

The Stonewall News must have been well stocked with the Grit literature used in most constituencies (Rockwood excepted, where rye was found to be the most argumentative weapon in the hands of Mr. Jackson) during the last campaign, as it uses it even to this day for wrappers.

The New York Independent is a brave paper. It says: "We see respectable journals crying out against the 'folly' of Arctic explorations. The North Pole has got to be conquered. We shall never be satisfied until we know its secrets. The nations are laying siege to it in steady advance. America has its part to do and must do it. Human life is cheap is not worth talking about when there is this knowledge to be sought and gained. Who will volunteer next?" Of course the editor intends to head the Arctic expedition.

The Toronto Telegram has the following:

"It is suggested that Sir Richard Cartwright should offer himself for election in Lennox. At present he is without a seat. It would be a disadvantage, rather than an advantage, for the Reformers to have Sir Richard back in the House again. He did as much as anybody else to bring about the overthrow of the Reform party; they are better without him."

When the Grit prints speak in such flattering terms of the efficiency and ability of their leaders, the latter may well ask to be spared from the mercy of their friends.

The Ontario millers are petitioning the Dominion Government for such legislation as will enable them to import American wheat and grind in bond. It is to be hoped, in justice to the Manitoba farmers, that such legislation will not be granted. Ever since this country began to be settled, the farmers have had to pay heavy customs on lumber, machinery, etc., and now when they are commencing to raise wheat for export, no legislation should be allowed that can in any way interfere with the advance of prospective prices. If the Ontario millers cannot get American wheat to keep their mills in operation, any shortage in the Ontario crop will have to be procured in the Northwest. It is, then, owing to the circumstances mentioned above, but fair that such advantages as Ontario demand may offer should be retained for Manitoba products alone.

The Hon. Wm. Miller, Q. C., of Halifax, who has been recently appointed speaker of the Senate in the room of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, is Irish descent, his family having emigrated to Nova Scotia early in the history of the province, and is now 48 years of age. He was called to the bar of his native province in 1860. His first entry into Parliament was for the Local Assembly of that province in 1863, as member for Richmond. He was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation at Confederation, and has been a member of that body ever since. While in the Local Legislature, in opposition to many of his fellow members, he was a staunch supporter of Confederation and rendered good service in bringing about public opinion in his province. He was opposed to the financial platform as laid down at the Quebec conference, and warmly supported the move resulting in the mission to England where modifications were effected under Imperial auspices. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics an advanced Liberal, though not what is known as a Reform Grit.

Poor Cetewayo is beginning to feel if indeed he has not already felt, that "uncle lies the head that wears the crown." After he was liberated by the British Government, and allowed to roam free once more on his native heath, contentions among the tribes of his native country brought him for a second time into conflict with British authority, and as before, he came out second best, and is now

again "a prisoner of war." When in London before he became such a curiosity or rather a general pet, that all the lords and others of blue blood indulged him in more luxuries than generally fall to the lot of prisoners, but it is just a little too much for him to expect to fare so well again. Were he permitted to travel for his dress and shape the same as Oscar Wilde, he might do very well yet, in some countries, in Manitoba for instance, but such privileges are rather too much for him to expect, and he must limit his wishes to something less pleasing. What the upshot of his confinement may be, it is hard to say, but it is not unlikely that before he gets his liberty again, he will receive what the police magistrates usually term a paternal caution.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Although the prospects in this country are as bright as those of any other province in the Dominion, yet there is no concealing the fact that the outlook is not the most encouraging, and all the business community as well as the laborer and the mechanic should study economy. By this we do not mean that they should lay a firmer grip on their purse strings, but that no reckless expenditure should be made—but that a sign of a certain return should be seen for every outlay. It matters not what the politicians may say, the fact is none the less apparent. The crop of the present year the Dominion over is not turning out as well as many expected it would, and in this country the late grains, that under other circumstances would have turned out the best, have been sufficiently damaged by the frosts to diminish considerably the purchasing power of the farming community. The latter, too, in a young country like this have heavy obligations to meet for stock, buildings, and last, but not least for agricultural implements, and with a diminution, or rather a shortage, from expectation, of the crop to be disposed of, their abilities to trade with the commercial public will be considerably diminished. This, of course, will have a depressing effect upon labor, so the mechanic, the artisan and the laborer should govern their outlays accordingly. The merchant, too, would do well to take the hint, and avoid heavy purchases with the expectations of a large winter trade; it is infinitely better to make an extra effort to run off present stocks, and be in a freer position for a good spring and summer trade. The latter should avoid promiscuous purchasing, except where they are able to pay cash, when the matter is not so important, and confine their business to fewer, but good reliable houses. When retailers are in the hands of two or three good reliable houses, their prospects for pulling through difficulties are infinitely better than when their accounts are numerous, even though small, with any.

The signs of hard times are visible in England and the United States, and are apparent in this country to those who properly measure the indications.

Although commercial men may feel that the banks are quite willing to make advances on good paper, still a sensible contraction is gradually taking place, and there is less money for investment than there was a few months ago, the country over.

In this country there is but little invested in manufacturing interests, and but few of these interests to invest in, even if monetary institutions were ever so willing to accommodate, and this, of course, but more particularly in the winter season, leans all the heavier on the working classes. As these are always the first to suffer in times of depression, they should also be the first to make preparations for seasons of adversity.

## FIRST ABNIZE.

## An Important Action Against the C. P. R.

On Thursday there was tried the case of Henry et al v. Canadian Pacific railway Company—Action to recover for loss of a part of a car load

of lumber, which was lost somewhere between Portage la Prairie and Regina, through the alleged negligence of the Railway Company. The evidence of the plaintiffs went to show that early last spring two car loads of lumber were shipped to the agent of the plaintiffs at Regina, and that it was properly piled on the cars at the Portage, and nailed securely, and on arriving at its destination a considerable quantity was discovered to have disappeared. As the Inspector of the C. P. R. had accepted the lumber, it was contended that the company as common carriers were liable and negligence was set up. The defendants offered no evidence, but put in a copy of the ordinary bill of lading, attached to which are certain conditions, which, the company claim, govern the freight traffic of the road. At the conclusion of the evidence, W. R. Mulock, who appeared for the C. P. R., moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the second count of the plaintiff's declaration charged that while the company had the goods in their possession they did not take due and proper care of it, while not a word of evidence had been adduced to show any such conduct by the C. P. R. He maintained that the shipment of a certain amount and the arrival of a smaller did not prove negligence, nor did the fact of the car arriving at Regina in bad order prove it.

Mr. Colin H. Campbell contended that plaintiff had proven negligence as far as he could. If goods were shipped in good order, and when handed over they were found to be in bad, he argued that the presumption of law is that the carriers were negligent while the goods were in their charge.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Mulock's objection, but gave him leave to move in term.

Mr. Mulock then filed two bills of lading, and moved for a nonsuit on the whole case, basing his argument on the seventh condition of the company's bills of lading.

Judgment was reserved.

Parsons v. Duncan—Mr. Ewart for plaintiff, Mr. Sifton for defendant. Action under the Bills of Exchange Act. Defendant admitted accepting the note sued on, and here the plaintiff rested his case. The defendant, however, pleaded a subsequent agreement. Gibson purchased a quantity of leather from Charles Parsons & Co., of Montreal, and gave a note for three months in settlement for same. Before the note had to be paid he discovered, he said, that the material was not as represented. He did not pay the note on the expiration of the time, and a writ was issued against him. An agent of Parsons & Co. was in Brandon and Duncan saw him just as he was leaving Brandon and a new arrangement, Duncan says, was entered into, whereby a new note was endorsed by Duncan & Gibson was to be given for one month, in the place of the first note. This, he said, was agreed to as he objected to the quality of the leather, but he agreed to keep it on those conditions. He went to Henderson & Henderson, solicitors for the plaintiffs, and told them that Parsons had requested him to get them to draw up a new note, as mentioned, and accept it for them. They did so, on condition that he paid all costs that day and that on enquiry they found his story to be true. Duncan did not pay the costs, and one of the firm swore that he found Duncan's statements, on seeing Mr. Parsons, to be untrue.

A verdict was given in favor of plaintiff.

The case of Winter and O'Neil vs. Watson was argued, Monday and Tuesday. The plaintiffs reside in this city, and had acted as agents for John Watson, of Ayer, defendant, in selling implements. The action was to recover \$1,200, commissions claimed to be due. The defence was all coming to plaintiffs had been paid, and that there was a set off for part of claim for orders not filled. Henderson and Ewart for plaintiffs, and Bain, Blanchard & Mulock for defendant. Judgment reserved.

Kerr vs. Hesson—This was an action brought by a party from Ontario against Mr. Hesson, of this place, to recover \$200. It appears the plaintiff had a trunk with defendant for storage, and through a mistake, it was sent to Prince Albert instead of Port Arthur. Verdict for \$180. McDonald for defendant, and Durand for plaintiff.

Kirkwood vs. the Morton Colonization Co., and Donaldson vs. the same defendant. These were two actions for wages. Sifton appeared for the plaintiff, and Cooper for defendant. In the first case verdict by consent.

Davis vs. Cowan—The defendant hired a horse from plaintiff, at \$2.50 per day, and was to purchase in case the animal suited. On the third day it was found it did not suit, and dropped dead while being returned. The action was to recover the value of the

horse, and the defence was, of course, the animal might have died in the plaintiff's care.

Durand for plaintiff, Coldwell for defendant. Judgment reserved.

Geo. Munroe vs. Winter—This was an action brought to recover the amount of a note due by Winter and O'Neil, when in partnership. Winter defended on the ground the firm had dissolved partnership before the note matured, and the plaintiff took sundry collaterals from O'Neil as payment. Plaintiff contended they were not as payment but collateral merely. Judgment for plaintiff in each of two actions, amounts \$323 and \$342 respectively.

## WEDNESDAY.

Priestly v. Priestly. Both parties live at Rapid City. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Irwin v. T. N. Ham. Action on the covenant of a mortgage. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$180. Sifton for plaintiff, and Caldwell for defendant.

Moore v. Thompson. It appears the defendant, who lives near Portage la Prairie, arrested Moore, who lives in this vicinity, some time last winter for embezzlement. The charge was not sustained and plaintiff then took action for false arrest. A verdict for \$350 was given for plaintiff. Durand for plaintiff; no one for defendant. This closed the business of the court.

## A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Fowler, Ind., Oct. 18.—Jacob Nelling, the self confessed murderer of Ada Atkinson, is a man about fifty years of age. A fresh attempt to lynch him was foiled by the sheriff, surreptitiously taking his prisoner away to Lafayette. The feeling, however, against the man continues intense. In court, Nelling preserves the calmest possible demeanor, acknowledging that he loved the girl, and had no motive for the crime. When

## THE FOLLOWING CONFESSION

was read he did not move a muscle, but quietly bent his head in acquiescence to each statement contained therein:—

I, Jacob Nelling, being duly sworn acknowledge that I killed Ada Atkinson, with my pocket knife, shown to-day in open court in Boston county court-house. I killed her under the following circumstances: Before I started to do it, something came over me that inticed me to do so. I started from the fence on the east side of the orchard to the house. I entered the south door of the house. I went upstairs and found Ada up there. I said to her: "Ada, I am going to kill you." She told me not to do it; that she did not want to die in that way. I told her I should do it, but I don't recollect what she said then. I took hold of her, and

## THREW HER DOWN

on the floor; then I cut her throat. Then I became frenzied, and made the other cuts. It seems my mind left me, and I did not care what I was doing. I cannot explain the rest of the cutting, but I suppose I did it all. I had no motive that I remember of for killing her in this manner. As I left the house I went to the milk house and washed my hands and knife in the basin which I had lying on the end of the milk-tank near the door. I threw the water in the yard, and likely it soaked into the grass. I did not get my clothes bloody, because the blood did not fly. It seems to me that I had hold of the handkerchief which was around her neck, and I might have twisted it when

## I CUT HER THROAT.

After washing the blood off my hands and knife, I went back through the orchard to my work. I do solemnly swear that Jacob Ladd is innocent of the murder, and that he did not visit me that day, and that the previous statements I have made about him are false in every particular.

## JACOB M. NELLING.

In his examination he acknowledged that the deceased had always been kind and gentle to him. He said she did not struggle much after he took her by the throat. He threw her on the floor, and stood by the side of her when he was

## THRUSTING THE KNIFE INTO HER.

She did not scream when he caught her. He supposed the commission of the crime occupied about twenty minutes. He did not remember striking her with his fist, and said: I have no recollection of cutting her about the body, or anything else, but here he ran his finger across his throat, and added, in a lower voice, "throat." During this recital the father of the murdered girl had his head buried in his hands, and was weeping. The murderer saw this, but never winked. Coolly he detailed with horrible circumstantiality how he washed his hands and went to his work.

## BURLINGTON NOTES.

The ducks have now quite all disappeared from around the lakes owing to the late sharp frosts causing a thin ice to form.

The lively stable of H. McKay, situated near the Queen's Hotel, will be found a desirable and convenient place for all teams coming to town where they will also receive courtesy and attention.

A new hotel, which is called the Queens, has been opened here under the management of Scottin & Chambers. The bar in connection is supplied with good liquors and cigars. Through civility and attention the proprietors hope to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

The late proprietor of the Union House, of this place, having decided to settle permanently on his farm, the building becomes vacant and is again open for rent for any kind of business other than for hotel or boarding house. It is pleasantly situated and would be an excellent point for a snug business in the grocery and provision line.

The 23rd inst., commencing at 8 p.m., is the date fixed upon by the directors of the M. & N. W. R. R. for the holding of a meeting to ascertain the views of the proprietors in this vicinity as to the raising of a liberal bonus to assist in the construction of the road. The feeling in favor of the road passing the point is growing stronger every day. A charming watering place, and the fine buildings known as the Mounted Police barracks (which would make an admirable station for some one of the roads now pointing in this direction) are thought to be strong reasons why the road will pass here. The town site of Burlington, situated as it is, at the narrows, between Shoal Lake and Raven Lake, is one of the most desirable points for an important town, to be found anywhere south of the great Saskatchewan. It will little matter, however, of what nature the discussion at the meeting may partake, in respect to the location of the road, as the directors and their engineers will look chiefly to their own interests in that respect. Doubtless, however, they will touch at as many as possible of the most desirable points.

In accordance with posters put up a few days ago announcing a series of meetings to be held throughout the county of Shoal Lake, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the electors upon the subject of a bonus of \$100,000, in consideration of the construction of the M. & N. W. R. R. a very large and influential gathering took place in the new school room here last night. Prominent amongst the speakers was Mr. Boyle, managing director, and Mr. Hamilton, both directors of the company. Mr. Ryan, of Minnedosa; Mr. McDougald, of this place, and Messrs. Wood, Crawford and Dr. Morrison, of Birtle. Mr. Boyle laid clearly before the meeting the terms and conditions upon which they were prepared to push on the work for the next hundred miles, and modestly requested this county to grant a bonus of \$100,000, in consideration of which the company would give a bond to complete the road to the crossing of the Assiniboine by next fall, or that of 1884. He also stated that at their meeting at Birtle the opposition they met with was so strong, that unless the directors would pledge themselves for the road to cross immediately at that point, they would do all in their power to defeat the bonus. He also stated the crossing at that point to be impracticable from a financial standpoint. The gentlemen from Birtle took strong exception to the accusations of Mr. Boyle, who maintained his position to the last. Mr. Boyle, at the conclusion of his remarks, stated definitely that the road would certainly cross either at the narrows of Shoal Lake, or at the north end, which would take it some four miles further north. The remarks of Mr. Ryan were very pointed and in support of the bonus. Some considerable amusement was caused towards the latter stage of the proceedings over a question as to the most thickly populated part of the county, when the county auctioneer suddenly appeared upon the scene, drew from his pocket a compilation of facts and figures, and led off in a strain of oratory which kept the house spell bound for several minutes, and as the company are anxious to pass through the most thickly settled parts of the country a question was now raised as to route, which immediately caused a sectional feeling to spring up, and for several minutes, threw the house into great disorder, it was entirely confined, however, to the farming element of those present. The meeting finally closed with a show of hands unanimously in favor of the bonus. There is not the least doubt that the bonus will carry whatever submitted for approval.







## FOREIGN.

The Greek Government has sent two men-of-war to the scene of the earthquake in the Grecian Archipelago with supplies. One hundred and twenty bodies have been recovered in villages near Chios. The earthquake opened near Atlantissa, and swallowed houses and people.

Lord Granville has received a despatch from Lord Dufferin saying the British Consul at China reports 1,000 persons on the mainland killed and wounded by the earthquake, and assistance is urgently required. Granville has sent the despatch to the Lord Mayor, who will receive donations for the sufferers.

An explosion occurred last week in the Wharfedale Colliery near Barnsley. Twenty-three men were in the pit, and it is believed all perished. Three bodies were discovered. Particulars of the accident near Barnsley say that when the explosion occurred five men rushed to the shaft and were drawn up alive, though injured. Twenty men remaining in the pit were lost. The falling roof delays the work of searchers for the bodies. It is supposed the explosion was caused by a blast shot.

A war is probable between the St. Paul and the Manitoba railways owing to a contract made by the former for connection with the Northern Pacific.

It is rumored at Hong Kong that a reconnaissance expedition of 2,500 Chinese is about to proceed in the direction of Annam.

The Danish Folkething has decided to suspend discussion on all ministerial bills on the first reading unless the ministers resign.

Two bands of mounted gypsies encamped near Weissenburg, Austria, became involved in a fight in which both women and children joined. Four participants were killed, and many wounded.

Twelve brigands implicated in fourteen murders, have been sentenced, at Palermo, to death. Eleven others, convicted of complicity, condemned to hard labor.

The Corporation of Marseilles has at last accepted the Pharo's residence, about which there has been so much litigation, as a gift from the Empress Eugenie.

Nihilists probably will appear at Warsaw almost in force. A number of persons suspected of being the authors, including several students, have been arrested.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction over the belief that prince Bismarck has dissuaded the emperor from meeting the czar, and that the conference will not take place.

The cotton operatives in Lancashire are holding meetings and voting against the proposed reduction of ten per cent. in wages. They are also subscribing funds in case a strike is necessary.

A number of Roumanian soldiers crossed the frontier and took possession of the Austrian barracks, commanding the Vulcan pass in the southern Carpathians, the Roumanians asserting that the barracks are located in Roumanian territory. A company of Austrian infantry recaptured the barracks and took sixty Roumanian prisoners.

The Transvaal deputation, who are en route to England, have arrived at Cape Town and were well received. They were given a banquet on the 20th, at which President Kruger expressed the hope that a South African Confederation will be formed extending from Cape Colony to the River Zambesi. The deputation sailed for England on the 10th inst.

Lord Loftus, governor of New South Wales, in opening the annual session of Parliament, stated that the delegates from all the different Australian colonies had agreed upon the holding of a conference in Sydney, in the latter part of November, to consider the question of federation and annexation.

Moody and Sankey successfully inaugurated a series of meetings at the royal theatre, Limerick, on the 10th. The building was crowded to the utmost. The services consisted of singing by Sankey and two powerful addresses by Moody. The audience appeared to be spellbound by Moody's preaching.

Advices from Hayti have just reached here stating that half the city of Port au Prince has been destroyed by an incendiary fire, started, it is supposed, by sympathizers with the revolutionists. The city is said to be entirely in the hands of the mob who are pillaging and murdering in all quarters. The government forces the bombardment of the town and its entire destruction is not improbable. Five foreign war ships are present and will do all in their power to protect the lives of the foreign residents.

The Pullman car company earned last year \$4,000,000 and spent \$3,000,000.

Yellow fever is proving terribly fatal in many places on the Mexican frontier.

Weston village, Washington territory, was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

The Garfield Monument Association invite designs from artists in all parts of the world.

Mr John Dillon, M. P., arrived in New York on Monday, but he says his visit is without political significance.

John Q. Thompson, editor of the Washington Sunday Chronicle, was cowhided yesterday by an insulted artist.

Masked men tortured Edward McLaughlin and his wife at Joliet, Ill., until they revealed the hiding place of \$1,000 in gold.

Fifty thousand persons took part in a centennial celebration of the close of the revolutionary war at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday.

Thos. O'Donnell, before the Senate Labor committee, said the Fall River operatives were in terrible condition, and that he himself only earned \$90 last year.

Kirkland Fitch, the cashier who embezzled \$80,000 from the Warren second national bank, has been indicted at Cleveland for embezzlement and perjury. He was jailed in default of \$50,000 bail.

Cholera has again appeared in a village outside Alexandria.

It is now stated that only 200 lives were lost by the earthquake in Anatolia.

Austria is seeking to establish a modus vivendi between Italy and the Vatican.

Seventeen peasants have been sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment in Styria for plundering Jews.

The Sultan has had Lord Dufferin to dine with him and has conferred a decoration on Lady Dufferin.

Marseilles has at last consented to accept that famous residence from the ex-Empress Eugenie as a gift.

A merchant at Cairo has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for selling a negress for thirty-three Napoleons.

More disastrous storms are reported on the British coast. The Severn tunnel is flooded. Limerick is partially under water.

A great sensation was caused in Strosburg by two mysterious murders. One of the victims was an apothecary's assistant, whose body was found fearfully wounded; the other a military sentinel, found on the ground near his post with his head crushed in. The motives for the commission of the murders is unknown. No arrests have been made.

The remains of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, were yesterday placed in a sarcophagus in the chapel at Hampstead for protection against desecration.

The Duke of Brunswick has consented to nominate the Duke of Cumberland as his heir, in order to put an end to controversies and bitterness regarding the succession to the dukedom.

Port au Prince, or Port Republicain is the capital and principal seaport of Hayti, and is situated on the west coast of the Bay of Gonawes. It has a population of about 20,000. It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. It is an archbishop's see. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, the church arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of the most part of its foreign trade. The annual value of its imports is about \$1,200,000.

It is reported that much damage to property and great loss of life has been caused by earthquakes on the Peninsula, between Chame, Asia Minor, opposite the Island of Chios, and Rouria, on the southern coast of Gulf of Smyrna. All the villages in that region have been destroyed. It is believed that 1,000 persons have perished. The survivors of the disaster are suffering fearful privations. A complete panic prevails. The most of the houses collapsed at the first shock, burying the inmates. The people who escaped were panic-stricken and sought the fields, where many still are huddled together in a starving condition, and suffering from cold. Help for the stricken people is going forward from Smyrna. The Port issued a notice stating 20,000 persons were homeless, and pleading for immediate assistance. The Government commission will start as soon as possible to aid the local officials. The report that 1,000 persons perished is confirmed. The shocks completely destroyed six villages and seriously damaged many others.

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## NORTHWEST COAL FIELDS.

We have received an advance copy of "Notes on the Coals and Lignites of the Canadian Northwest," by George M. Dawson, assistant director of the Geological Survey, from which the following information is taken: The coals and lignites of the Northwest Territory are entirely of cretaceous and tertiary age, and differ in this respect from the fuels in the eastern provinces and States and of Great Britain, which are included in the carboniferous system. The district of the Northwest Territory which, so far as yet known, affords the most abundant and valuable deposits of mineral fuel, is that in proximity to the Bow and Belly rivers and their tributaries, extending eastward from the bases of the mountains to about the 11th meridian. This district is, however, the only one which has, up to the present time, been made the subject of careful and approximately complete observation by the geological survey, and it is thus quite possible that the country holding the same relation to the Rocky Mountains further north, may yet prove equally valuable as a source of fuel.

### BOW AND BELLY RIVER DISTRICT.

At some detail, notes are given on the more important coal seams of the Bow and Belly river district. The fuels in this district, we are told, vary from lignites, but slightly superior in quality to those of the Bow region, to coals containing a very small percentage of water, ranging from a coke or heating, yielding abundance of highly luminous hydrocarbons, and precisely resembling highly bituminous coal, though of cretaceous or Laramie age. The occurrence of workable coal seams at several different horizons, and the proved continuity of some of them over great areas, guarantees an abundant supply of fuel in this district, a matter of great importance in a country which, over wide tracts, is almost entirely destitute of wood. The quality of some of the fuels is such as to render them suitable for transport at a distance, and it is doubtless on this belt of coal-bearing rocks in the vicinity of the Northwest Territory that the railways of the future will depend chiefly for their supply. The quantity of coal already proved to exist is very great. Approximate estimates of the quantity of coal underlying a square mile of territory in several localities have been made with the following results:

	Tons.
One seam, in vicinity of coal basins, Belly River, coal underlying one square mile.....	5,000,000
Two seams, Bow River, continuation of Belly River main seam, underlying one square mile.....	5,000,000
Two seams, Bow River, continuation of Belly River main seam, underlying one square mile.....	4,900,000
Two seams, Bow River, continuation of Belly River main seam, underlying one square mile.....	9,000,000

### THE NORTH AND WEST.

More stated, the coal-bearing fields developed so extensively on the Bow and Belly rivers and their tributaries, are known to extend far to the north and west, though up to the present time it has been impossible to determine them at more than a few points. On the North Saskatchewan, several seams of lignite are known, that of the Souris, an outcrop at Edmonton, is the most important is about six feet thick, and has been worked to some extent for local purposes. Several miles above Edmonton a seam of coal has a thickness of eighteen feet. It is of excellent quality, and much resembles the coals from the Bow. It has the following composition:

Water.....	7.82
Volatile combustible matter.....	31.35
Fixed carbon.....	54.90
Ash.....	5.93

Peace river and some of its tributaries have been examined geologically, but in a manner more or less cursory. Coal has been observed in a number of localities, but in most of those so far discovered it is too thin to be considered of common value. There can, however, in my opinion, be very little doubt that this district will eventually be found to be well supplied with mineral fuels. Just as is the case further south, the coals nearest the base of the Rocky Mountains are superior to those lying further south from them. A specimen from a seam two feet in thickness, in the canon of the Mountain of Rocks, on Peace river, yielded the following result on analysis:

Water.....	2.10
Volatile combustible matter.....	21.54
Fixed carbon.....	71.63
Ash.....	4.73

### MEDICINE HAT AND SOURIS DISTRICT.

The interior continental trough or basin of coal-bearing cretaceous and tertiary rocks is widest in the vicinity of the 49th parallel, in which region, therefore, we find the coals and lignite extending much further east than they do on the North Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace rivers. Eastward from the Bow and Belly district the first known important locality is in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan. Exposures of the Medicine Hat seam are found to occur in nearly every bend of the river from a point about thirty miles below the junction of the Bow and Belly to Medicine Hat. The seam is, however, more variable in thickness and character than many in this part of the Northwest, and at two places on the river, scarcely a mile apart, changed from two feet in thickness of shaly, impure lignite, to six feet of very fair lignite coal. An exposure about ten feet above Medicine Hat showed two seams, four feet six inches and four feet, respectively in thickness. Three miles above Medicine Hat the coal is again well shown in the side of the river valley at a height of about eighty feet above the water level, with a thickness of four feet.

In the Cypress Hills several seams are known, but have not yet been geologically examined. These, with those of Medicine Hat, are quite distinctly lignite, and contain a greater percentage of water than those of the Upper Bow and Belly river localities.

East of this point, and south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, beds of lignite of varying thickness and quality, not unlikely, in several instances, to become important as sources of fuel for local purposes occur. Of this district the portion situated nearest to Manitoba is that on the Souris river. The measures are here almost horizontal, and the valley having been cut out to a great depth, the lignite seams are exposed very favorably for working. The thickest bed here found is a little over seven feet. In 1880 Dr. Selwyn, in his report, made the following general statement:

"It may be assumed that there are in this region, above the level of the Souris river, at least eight feet of valuable lignite coal for an area of not less than 128 square miles. This would give 7,136,864 tons to the square mile, calculating the cubic feet at only 64 pounds."

A large number of analyses of the Souris lignite coals have been made; they show a remarkable general consistency, and it may be sufficient to quote the following average statement of Mr. P. J. Harrington, arrived at from the examination of twenty-one analyses of lignite from the region east of the 105th meridian:

Water.....	15.06
Volatile combustible matter.....	27.97
Fixed carbon.....	41.21
Ash.....	4.96

While, therefore, these fuels of the Souris hold a distinctly inferior place to those which have been previously described as occurring nearer to the Rocky Mountains, they closely resemble those of the Santz Teplite basin of Bohemia, and other places in Europe, where similar fuels have given rise to considerable industrial centres, and they must have at least a great local value as fuels for those settlements which are growing up in their immediate vicinity.—Winnipeg Sun.

It is said the British Cabinet will meet on November 10th, to settle upon the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

China is preparing to close Canton to all foreign commerce.

It is now stated that the negotiations for the sale of pacer Johnston to Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, were concluded Monday. The price \$200,000; also that Little Brown Jug, the pacer, owned by the same owner, has been sold for the winter to the stable of Robert Bonner.

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